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The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 29

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 Time.	2 Times.	3 Times.	4 Times.	5 Times.	6 Times.
One Square,	$ 1 50	$ 2 25	$ 3 00	$ 3 75	$ 4 50	$ 5 25
Two Squares,	3 00	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	10 50
Three Squares,	4 50	6 75	9 00	11 25	13 50	15 75
Four Squares,	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00
Five squares,	7 50	11 25	15 00	18 75	22 50	26 25
Six Squares,	9 00	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	31 50
Seven Squares,	10 50	15 75	21 00	26 25	31 50	36 75
Eight Squares,	12 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	42 00
Nine Squares,	13 50	20 25	27 00	33 75	40 50	47 25
Ten Squares,	15 00	22 50	30 00	37 50	45 00	52 50
Eleven Squares,	16 50	24 75	33 00	41 25	49 50	57 75
Twelve Squares,	18 00	27 00	36 00	45 00	54 00	63 00
One-half Column	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00
One Column,	40 00	60 00	80 00	100 00	120 00	140 00

Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Constitutional Convention.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
HON. DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
J. H. SMYTH, ESQ.,
GEN. S. H. MANNING.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
HON. R. P. BUXTON,
J. C. BLOCKER, ESQ.

CRAVEN COUNTY,
R. H. LEHMAN,
JOHN S. MANNIX.

LENOIR COUNTY,
RICHARD W. KING.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

BLADEN COUNTY.
A. McDONALD.

SUPREME COURT AND THE CITY CHARTER.

The legal profumdity of the shyster who penned the libel on the Supreme Judges, in the ku klux Journal of Sunday last, surpasses all bounds. Shattered and apalled by the almost universal opinion, since the argument, that the Wilmington charter case will be decided in favor of the old Board, these delightful tricksters,—their outstretched hands unable to reach the City Treasury—their hope of supporting bankrupt newspapers at the taxpayers expense fast vanishing—the lean and hungry patriots driven to another long term of hope, anxiety and despair—now seek consolation in abusing the court which declines to misconstrue and pervert law in the interest their partizan and corrupt purposes. We know not what may be the decision of the court. The general opinion is that the argument was all one way. It is hard now to find a sensible man who does not think that the boys who lead the Democracy in this precious Legislature have "bit more than they can chaw." But a word to this journalistic lawgiver. Able counsel of the new Board were unable to answer the citation of the Convention Ordinance as showing that the suffrage clause of the Constitution applied to cities. But this sapient disciple has found it—*Eureka!* Says he: "The convention meant to give suffrage to those who were 'qualified' to vote for members of the General Assembly and had resided in the city six months." That is to say, only the *white men who had paid public taxes* and resided in the city six months were to vote after the adoption of the Constition of 1868!! Don't you want a rusty nail, smarty?

But newspaper lawyers may be excused for absurdities, when good lawyers, like Smith and Strange, saw no way out of the difficulties of their case but in trying to maintain that the "residence qualification" of the Constitution does not apply to municipal corporations. When last heard from they were contending that the citizenship, the age and the sex qualifications, all apply, but the residence does not! Citizenship was violated by the gerrymander charter, and these able gentlemen never found time to say anything about it. They "rested" on contending that while the Legislature cannot say that only men of thirty years of age shall vote, yet they can say that no man shall vote unless he shall have resided in the city thirty years!!!

TRISTAM SHANDY.

We are told that Tristam Shandy, who was celebrated as being the biggest fool in his day and generation, attributed all his woes and sorrows, and the imbecility of his intellect to the fact that a very foolish and awkward question about winding the clock was put by his mother to his father at a time that the old gentleman was busily engaged attending to an important matter of business, and the question so disconcerted him that the effect was evident through all of the son's life. We were struck by the similarity between Tristam Shandy and the writer on "Convention" in the *Pee Dee Courier* of June 25th, and the fact that they were in about the same condition of absent intellect. Whatever difference there might be, being in favor of the renowned fool who we are told about by Sterne, for he knew himself to be a fool and never attempted to edit a newspaper, which cannot be said of the other one.

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months.

tf W. P. CANADAY.

FLATTING WOOD.

I wish to hire a flat to bring wood from Town Creek to Wilmington.—Persons wishing to flat wood will please give me a call

may 21 tf W. P. CANADAY.

Read the cow ordinance published by the city.

We are requested by the Collector to state that the Custom House will be closed on Monday July 5th, it being a national holiday.

Mr. T. C. Servoss, City Clerk and Treasurer, gives notice that he will not be able to pay the interest on the coupons on the city bonded debt, for the present.

BOARD OF TRADE.—At a meeting of the Board of trade held during the past week, the following officers were elected:

W. A. French, President.
Clayton Giles, 1st Vice President.
M. M. Katz, 2d Vice President.
J. I. Macks, Secretary and Treasurer.

After some other business had been disposed of the Board adjourned.

The committee on invitations for laying the corner stone of the Temple of Israel, consisting of Messrs. A. Weil, Sol. Bear and J. I. Macks, have received a reply from Rev. D. M. Yastrow, of Philadelphia, accepting their invitation to be present at the ceremony which will take place on Thursday, July 15th. The Masonic Fraternity of this city will participate in the ceremony of laying the corner stone.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—It is some satisfaction to know that notwithstanding the depression of business throughout the country, the principal industry in this place keeps up. Forty-eight full car loads of scales were shipped from the factory in the month of May. The production of scales for the first five months of the present year was over 2,500 more than for the corresponding time in 1874.—*St. Johnsbury Caledonian.*

FIRE IN LAURINBURG.—A fire occured in Laurinburg on the C. C. Railroad on Monday morning, which consumed about $50,000 worth of property, and laid a great portion of the little town in ashes. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been accidental. About $20,000 of the loss, is covered by insurance in various companies, no company being seperately liable for more than $4,000.

This great fire is a serious blow to the citizens of the little town of Laurinburg, and it will be years before its thrifty inhabitants can recover from its disastrous effects.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

The statement made in the Press with reference to the nomination by the Republican Convention of Hon. W. H. Moore as Candidate for the convention, that he was to be nominated by acclamation, on condition of his immediately declining is false. Never having been apprised of the intention of the Convention to pay me such honor, I could under no circumstance have entered into an agreement to resign. Concious of bearing thick upon me honors, the gifts of a coustituancy that is confident of my integrity; I could not consent to accept the honerous posittion of Candidate, for convention, whereas I stated I prefered to myself a better man to be sent to Raleigh in September.—And I resigned in favor of Judge Russell, by the forethought request of none but myself.

W. H. MOORE, J. P.

If Grant doesn't know what he means in his public documents he can go to the Democratic papers. They can tell all about it.

If you wish to be jailed for debt, vote for Democratic delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

If you wish to have the lien law abolished, you should certainly vote, in August next, for lawyers and Democrats to go to the convention.

If you want to loose your homestead, vote for delegates who will vote with the Democrats in the convention; they are pledged to repeal the law giving you a homestead.

All who wish to be whipped at the whipping post because they can't pay their grocery bill, should by all means vote for Democrats to represent them in the State Convention.

The Democratic Legislature, last term exempted $1,500 of the rich man's property from taxation and refused to exempt but $25 of the poor man's. Now you should by all means vote for Democrats for the next convention.

In 1860 a poor white man could not vote for State Senator, and if the democrats get a majority in the Convention they, the poor whites, will not be allowed to vote for one in 1876.

The Legislature called a Convention in 1861 that cost the State almost 20,000 of her sons, (the poor white men of course,) and they have called another for 1875 which is for the same purpose—blood and war.

The proceedings of a Republican metting held in Green county we publish in another column. They have the true ring, and those old wheel-horses of Green, Messrs. Dixon, Grimsly, Harper and others, will carry the county by 250 majority. We believe in seeing our friends united, and when they are, North Carolina is Republican by 20,000.

In 1866 a Jew was not allowed to hold an office, and if the democrats get a majority in the Convention they will never be allowed to hold another office, for instance, the man who got the Convention called (Maj. Engelhard) said in this city, that he did not want our city governed by aliens &c., and he will control the Convention if it is democratic.

The *Journal* editors are very fat, and that accounts for the manner in which they show their teeth this warm weather. They are anxious to disfranchise the negroes so that that they can carry New Hanover Democratic; they can't do that without also disfrachising the poor whites, but they are willing to disfranchise both for the sake of power. If they get a convention, or a majority of Democrats in that convention, away go the rights of poor whites as well as blacks.

A WILMINGTON YOUNG LADY.—The Detroit *Free Press* gives an account of the public examinations of the Monroe Female Seminary in that city, by which we see that Miss Delia J. Neff, of Wilmington, daughter of ex-Mayor Joseph H. Neff, read an essay on "anniversaries," by which she achieved much credit for herself. The *Free Press* reports Miss Neff in this wise:

"To-day, the speaker said, "the bay of deep-mouthed guns, the gathering buzz of the drums are calling the New Englanders to do honor to the men who one hundred years ago fought and fell for freedom at Bunker Hill. Do we not all in spirit join in their acclamations? Not only because we eat the fruit of the tree they planted in blood and tears, but because, as Lowell says,

"Manhood is the one immortal thing
Beneath time's changing sky,
And where it lightened once from age to age,
Men come to learn in grateful pilgrimage
That length of days is knowing when to die."

Further allusion was made to these centennial commemorating days which the fair essayist thought were good for the national health. The antiquity of the custom of commemorating marked events was traced to Eve, who oft was found remembering that day when she first awoke in the garden, much wondering where and what she was, whence hither brought, and how. After the flood God himself fixes the bow in the cloud to commemorate the ever recurring seed time of hope and harvest of fruition for the human race. All history is made fragrant by its day of consecrated offerings. All the festal days—bright Chrismas time—Easter and all the rest were briefly and prettily alluded to, as were the memorial days in married life. Closing with a few affectionate words of apostrophy to the Seminary—their Alma Mater. "In the first June of the twelfth century our alumnæ may congregate again, to observe the semi-centennial of the school. Then we may return with the accumulated knowledge and add dignity of the intervening years and retrace with deep delight the dear old school girl days to which we now must bid adieu.

Republican County Convention.

The nominating convention of the Republican party of New Hanover county convened at the Court House in Wilmington on Saturday the 26th day of June, for the transaction of business. James Wilson, Chairman of the County Executive Committee called the Committee together at 12 o'clock, noon, and proceeded at once to the examination of the credentials of the delegates, which duty having been performed, and it being found that all of the townships and wards were represented, the delegates having taken their seats:—

On motion made and carried, Gen. S. H. Manning was unanimously chosen President of the convention and H. E. Scott Secretary.

On motion made and carried, a committee was appointed to wait on Hon. Daniel L. Russell and invite him to visit and address the convention. In response to this invitation Judge Russell appeared and made a most telling, energetic and able speech, which was listened to with marked attention. He showed the absolute necesrity of the party nominating the very best and ablest men to be had to represent the people of New Hanover county in the approaching Constitutional Convention. (We regret that we cannot give even a synopsis of Judge Russell's speech, but all who know the gallant young man, who has so deep a hold on the hearts and affections of the Republicans of New Hanover county, will understand when we say that he spoke in his usual vigorous and pointed style.)

On motion made and carried, Hon. Daniel L. Russell, Gen. S. H. Manning and John H. Smythe, Esq. were unanimously chosen as delegates to represent New Hanover county in the Constitutional Convention.

On motion, the following persons were chosen as the Republican County Committee for the ensuing year: Henry Brewington, S. H. Manning, James Heaton, W. B. Hall, Hiram Hankins, S. VanAmringe, W. H. Moore, H. E. Scott, A. Walker, A. Brown, S. Hodges, P. McKeithen, E. Tate, J. Johnson, George Carr, Owen Carr, A. Lloyd, E. McCabe and Elijah Hewlett.

After several stirring speeches had been made, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

S. H. MANNING, Pres't,
H. E. SCOTT, Sec'y.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Superior Court of New Hanover County, Judge A. A. McKoy, presiding, convened in this city on last Monday morning.

The following Grand Jury were drawn:—B. F. Mitchell, Foreman; Roger R. Sullivan, Morris Bear, Emanuel Trusdale, Isaac Spicer, C. C. Morse, G. H. Jackson, John A Everitt, Jesse Ives, James Loftin, Hezekiah Reed, A. Hossler, Samuel Baxter, T. J Southerland, Daniel Smith, C. G. Southerland, L. J. Thornton, John J. Forest.

His Honor delivered a very lengthy and instructive charge to the grand jury. It occupied about one hour and a half in its delivery.

The criminal docket for the present term is quiet lengthy, there being about 75 cases. Thus far during the session the following cases have been disposed of:

State vs. Joe White, larceny, guilty. Ordered into the custody of the Sheriff.

State vs. Isaac Hirschburg, assault with a pistol. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. Henry Watson, larceny, guilty. Ordered into the custody of the Sheriff.

State vs. General Bill Green, peace warrent. Dismissed at prosecutor's costs.

State vs. Patrick and Jos. C. Walker, burning an outhouse, *nol pros.* as to Wm. Patrick. The other defendent not being taken, an *alias capias* was ordered.

The case of the State vs. W. H. Moore, for staying an election was continued.

State vs. Marion Wade, bastardy; dismissed on payment of costs.

State vs. General Bill Green; judgment final according to recognizance.

State vs. Fanny Brewster, defendant, and Sol. Nash, security. Defendant called and failed, and recognizance forfeited.

State vs. Fanny Brewster, misdemeanor; guilty. Defendant ordered to pay $20 fine and costs.

A *nol pros.* was entered in each of six cases where several magistrates of the county were arraigned for failing to make report to the Commissioners of the county of the condition of the roads and bridges.

State vs. Calvin Boykin, for bastardy. Not guilty.

State vs. Henry Robeson, for larceny. By consent of defendant's counsel a juror was withdrawn and a new trial was ordered.

State vs. C. H. Strode, J. W. Whitney and J. A. Ashe, for assault and battery. Verdict guilty as to Strode and Whitney, and not guilty as to Ashe.

State vs. Luke Crown, for assault and battery. Defendant called and failed. Judgment *nisi.*

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of County Commissioners met Monday last at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Present—James Wilson, Chairman, and Commissioners Wagner, VanAmringe, Morris and Nixon.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The communication of S. A. Currie was referred to the Finance committee.

It was ordered that the clerk notify Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy of his appointment as physician to attend the outdoor poor of New Hanover county, living within the city of Wilmington, and that he be required to attend to all cases of sickness that may be called to his attention by the Chairman of the Board or of any of its members, but only to such out door poor as may be confined to their homes by sickness.

A communication was received from Dr. M. J. DeRosset. The communication was placed on file.

A communication was received from Drs. M. J. DeRosset and T. F. Wood. Ordered on file.

Geo. W. Bordeaux, Register, was allowed to publish an advertisement in regard to schedule B and C, in the daily papers.

The matter of electing a clerk to the Auditing committee, was postponed until the next regular meeting.

A report from H. E. Scott regarding the Bridges in Cape Fear township was received and ordered on file.

The meeting with the Chairmen of the trustees of the township, was postponed.

Several applications for reduction of taxes were received and acted upon, after which the Board adjourned.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.—July 3d, says: The illustrations in our present double number—particularly those relating to the Bunker Hill celebration—speak for themselves. We may be permitted, however, to add, that ready testimony will be borne by all who were so fortunate as to be present on that memorable occasion to the accuracy and power with which the impressions made by its scenes and incidents have here been reproduced. Instantaneous sketches and photographs were taken at various central points of interest, and along the route of the grand procession, by the corps of artists specially sent on to Boston and Charlestown, Messrs. Harry Ogden, E. R. Morse, L. Hollis, J. S. Black, and D. W. Butterfield, under the immediate direction of Mr. David B. Gulick, Superintendent of our Art Department. Forwarded immediately to New York, these sketches were at once transferred to wood and placed in the hands of skillful engravers. It can easily be inferred to what a degree the resources of our entire artistic force, although comprising twenty-five artists and one hundred engravers—a greater number than is employed by any other pictural paper in the country—have been taxed to achieve so promptly and so satisfactory an unparalleled feat in illustrated journalism.

Office of Treasurer and Collector.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 29th, 1875.

TO HOLDERS OF COUPONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE JULY COUPONS 1875,

(of Bonds of this city), cannot be promptly paid.

In consequence of certain changes, under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State, as to the manner of assessments of Real and Personal Property in this city, and thereby the City Tax Books, not yet having been placed in possession of the undersigned, for collection; together with other complications in regard to our Municipal affairs, now pending before the Supreme Court of North Carolina, the city of Wilmington must necessarily crave some indulgence from the holders of City Coupons, under existing circumstances.

T. C. SERVOSS,
July 2 tf. City Treasurer.

The County School Examiners

OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY, WILL hold an examination of applicants for teacher's certificates, in Wilmington at the Court House commencing July 1st, 1875, at 9 o'clock a. m each day and continuing during the week. All persons desiring to teach will promptly present themselves for examination.

J. H. SMYTH,
Sec'y of Board of Examiners.
july 2-tf.

GO TO

ALLEN'S and get the celebrated FRENCH DRIP COFFEE POT—makes the best Coffee in the world, and with less Coffee than any other Coffee Pot now used.
may 21—tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Treasurer's Office.

Carolina Central Railway Company,

No. 6, Broad Street New York.

The Coupons for interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company falling due July 1st, 1875, will be paid in gold on presentation at this Office on and after July first proximo.

WATSON MATTHEWS,
july 2-1t. Treasurer.

PROSPECTUS OF THE EDUCATOR

A weekly newspaper published every Saturday in Fayetteville, N. C.

THE EDUCATOR, a journal of moral and intellectual advancement, will be especially devoted to the interests of the colored youth of North Carolina; and will be the untiring advocate of every measure calculated to benefit that class of our citizens who most feel the need of education and an organ.

While not strictly a party paper, THE EDUCATOR will earnestly defend the Republican principles and policy, believing them to be necessary to the peace, prosperity and happiness of the American people.

Religion, Literature, Agriculture and News will be made special features of THE EDUCATOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year in advance..... $2 00
Six months, in advance..... 1 00
Three months, in advance..... 50

WADDELL & SMITH, Editors and
July 2 tf Publishers, Fayetteville, N C

Office of City Clerk & Treasurer,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
June 24th, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING COWS AND OTHER CATTLE running at large.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as follows:

SECTION 1st. That any cow, or other CATTLE OF ANY KIND, found running at large, within the corporate limits of this city, shall be impounded by the City Marshal and the owner required to pay a fine of Ten (10) dollars before the same shall be released.

SEC. 2d. Any ordinance or parts thereof conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 24th day of June 1875—and will go into effect, on and after Monday June 28th 1875.

T. C. SERVOSS,
June 25-tf City Clerk & Treasurer.

Important to Owners of Dogs.

OFFICE OF TREASURER & COLLECTOR,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

AS MANY persons do not appear to understand all the requirements under the DOG ORDINANCE, notice is hereby given that the

Penalty of 10 Dollars

for not procuring the required DOG BADGES, will be enforced on and after

THURSDAY THE 24TH INST.

The Ordinance provides as follows: That the owner of any Dog within the city limits, who shall fail to pay the TAX imposed by the DOG ORDINANCE shall be subject to prosecution for violation of said Ordinance, and requires to pay a fine, not to exceed ten (10) dollars in the discretion of the Mayor. By order of the Mayor.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer.
City of Wilmington, N. C.,
June 21, 188.
June 25 tf

CUSTOM HOUSE,

WILMINGTON, N. C
Collectors Office, June 17th, 1875.

ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH PROXIMO AT 12 o'clock noon, I shall expose for sale, at the public warehouse under my charge, the following unclaimed merchadise, as provided by law, viz.

Marks	Nos	Pkgs	Cont's	Quan'ty
J Vandervalk	1	26	1/4 pipe Gin	20 Gal.
Bellshaven, V.	1	267	1/4 pipe Gin	125 "
			1 1-8 pipe Gin	7 "
			1 1-8 pipe Gin	6 "

Said goods having been imported in the Br. Brig "Robt Anderson, Hopkins, Master, May 14, 1874, from Liverpool, consigned to Master.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
June 18 2w Collector,

GO TO

ALLEN'S and purchase one of his EIGHT DAY CLOCKS. may 21—tf

GO TO

ALLEN'S if you wish anything in the JEWELRY LINE,

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
RINGS,
COFFEE POTS,
CUPS,
BRACELETS,
&c., &c., &c.
may 21—tf

GO TO

ALLEN'S AND GET A CENTENNIAL CUP. May 21—tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

United States Internal Revenue,

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
2ND DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA.
WILMINGTON, June 17, 1875.

United States
vs.
11 barrels whiskey, 34 gallons, 2 barrels brandy, 10 gallons, 3 boxes tobacco, 120 lbs.

SEIZED AT WILMINGTON, N. C., on the 8th day of June, 1875, as the property of H. Brunhild & Bros., or unknown, eleven (11) barrels of Whiskey, three hundred and sixteen (316) gallons rum (2) barrels apple brandy, and of George Hall, or unknown, three (3) boxes tobacco, more or less, for violation of United States Internal Revenue laws; wherefore the said H. Brunhild & Bros., and George Hall, and all persons interested, are notified that they must appear before me within thirty days and show cause why the same should not be forfeited to the United States, otherwise forfeiture will result for violation of United States Internal Revenue laws.

C. R. BLOCKER,
Collector.
by T. M. SMITH,
June 18—3t Deputy Collector.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CHARLESTON,

WILL LEAVE UNION DEPOT AT 6 O'CLOCK, P. M., ON THE

3rd DAY OF JULY, 1875,

AND SPEND THE

4th IN CAHRLESTON, S. C.

Returning: Leave Charleston Monday, 5th, at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Union Depot Tuesday morning, 6th July.

All who wish to visit the magnificent city of Charleston will never have a better chance to do so.

Round Trip, $5 00; Lady and Gentleman, $8 00 for the two.

Tickets for sale by

JACOB BORDEAUX,
JAMES K. CUTLAR,
June 11—tf Committee.

Dog Ordinance for 1875

Office Treasurer & Collector,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
June 12th, 1875.

THE DOG ORDINANCE FOR 1875 REquires that the same should go in force June 1st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all parties owning or keeping any dogs, either male or female, are required to register the same at this office, and procure the required Badges; commencing

MONDAY THE 14TH INST.,

and for four (4) days thereafter. The Ordinance also provides, that such persons who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be subject to a penalty of ten (10) dollars.

T. C. SERVOSS,
June 18-tf City Clerk & Treasurer.

NEW ARRIVALS

This Week.

WACCAMAW & CAPE FEAR FRESH-BEATEN RICE,

HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS,
(Dry Salted and Smoked.)

English and Scotch Ales,

COFFEES of all kinds at reduced Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of all kinds, TOILET SOAPS, Fine Pale and Common SOAPS, Twenty different kinds of TONIC BITTERS,

Cigars, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil, Hay, Corn and Oats,

WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES OF

Groceries at Wholsale.

CASH or close buying customers can be suited always, with Good Goods at Lowest Market Prices.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS.
jan 8-1y

CARPENTER & MALLARD,

(SUCCESSORS TO)

J. S. TOPHAM & CO.

HORSE BLANKETS.

THE

Largest and Cheapest Assortment of Trunks in the City,

SADDLES, OF ALL KINDS,

HARNESS, COLLARS, SADDLE BLANKETS, FEATHER DUSTERS, HORSE BRUSHES, CURRYCOMBS, SADDLERY HARDWARE of all kinds.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
dec 25-1y

KEEP COOL.

ICE IN PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT THE

NEW ICE HOUSE.

Back of, between, Water and Front sts, Wilmington, N. C.

may 15—3m S. H. J. ARRINGTON, Proprietor.

THE WEEKLY POST

J. J. CASSIDEY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N, C.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1875.

All communications for the State Republican Executive Committee should be addressed to Thomas B. Keough, Chairman, care of F. M. Sorrell, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

BACKING AND FILING.

The *Star*, as we have always understood it, has all the time been opposed to a convention. We could quote from its columns enough to fill one number of our paper *against* a convention. But in its issue of last Saturday it objects in its mild way to the Address of the Republican State Committee, because it advises everybody to vote for persons who will pledge themselves to an instant *sine die* adjournment—which is equivalent to a vote for "no convention." Now, we should like to be informed what the position of the *Star* actually is. It announced itself against a convention. The Legislature did not give the people a chance to say whether they wanted a convention or not—but they can elect candidates who are opposed to a convention, and who will vote to adjourn as soon as the convention is organized. But now the *Star* complains that the Republican State Committee has advised precisely that thing. As we understand it, that committee occupies exactly the same ground as the *Star* has all the while—that is, no convention.

Let us have no woodchucking about this matter. We are opposed to a convention, and we know that half the Democrats in the State are opposed to it. We make common cause with them against the machinations of the starving horde whose dry jaws are gaping for the spoils of office. If the *Star* has been whipped in and has become a spaniel to the street corner clique, let us know it. The Republican State Committee has only advised what the *Star* has for six months been advising.

BEAUTIFUL STAR.

The corruscations from this *gloominary* are exquisite. Only to think! That paper says "the present Constitution has no greater deficiency than that of its provisions concerning franchise. No man who has committed a crime and been disgraced by punishment therefor, should vote."

The present Legislature of North Carolina on the 19th day of March 1875 passed an act to amend the Landlord and Tenant Act of 1868; which virtually makes the poor tenant the *slave* of the rich Landlord, and Section 3 of that act provides that, "any tenant, lessee of land or cropper, and any person who shall remove any part of said crop from such land without the consent of the owner of the land or lessor, or party entitled to receive the rent, and without giving him or his agent five days notice of such intended removal, and before satisfying *all* liens on said crop, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

In other words a democratic legislature passes and will continue to pass all sorts of laws peculiarly oppresive to the poor man, and making a violation of those laws a *misdemeanor*, and the *Star* thinks that the greatest deficiency of the present Constitution, and one which it seeks to have mended at the earliest possible day is that there are no restrictions on the franchise, and wants the Convention of next September to insert a provision in the State Constitution providing that any man who has committed a crime and been disgraced by punishment therefor, should not vote.

The Legislature enacts that any poor man who has not paid his rich landlord the rent of his land, and has the temerity to sell a bushel of his own potatoes without the consent of his landlord, is guilty of a crime and may be punished therefor, and the *Star* wants a Constitutional enactment which will disfranchise the poor man who has been punished for selling his own potatoes.

Surely the democratic party is the poor man's friend with a vengeance.

THE SO-CALLED CONVENTION.

It would be amusing if it was not painful to observe the tricks and subterfuge employed by the destructive Democracy in its efforts to excite to madness the masses of this State upon the Convention question. In the first place; is the assembly convened by legislative enactment of the date of March 19th 1875, such a Convention of the sovereigns as is recognized by the practice and policy of a free people? If the power to restrict a Convention from *not* doing certain things exists, why does not the correlative authority subsist to command it to perform certain other things? It must be that the power to do the one, carries along with it the power to do the other.

The Constitution points out in the plainest and most absolute terms the manner in which a Convention of the people can be called by the General Assembly. When such a Convention is called it is not the creation of the legislative branch of the government, but of the Constitution itself. It has its origin in the fundamental law of the State, and to the General Assembly is only left the discretion as to the necessity of a Convention. But the nondescript concern which the legislature has ordered to assemble in Raleigh on the 6th of next September, is the creation of that legislature soleiy. The delegates, (Heavon save the mark!) take an oath to do many things, or rather not to do many things, and the legislature has left it to their judgment to do or not to do many other things. The authority to impose such an oath, if it exists in the Constitutional grant of power to the General Assembly can make those delegates assemble and endorse the edicts of the legislature and then adjourn. The legislature can propose amendments to the Constitution or from an entire body of fundamental laws, call such a Convention of the people as is now proposed, prepare an oath for the delegates that they will ratify the acts of the commanding body and do no more.

If a line of argument can reasonably reach any other conclusion, there are many people of intelligence in this State who like to see it. The gravest apprehension are in the minds of many thoughtful men that the Convention will disregard or not take the oath, and break through the restraints imposed by the legislature. These men, truly conservative, and sincerely desirous of the prosperity of the State, are unwilling to exchange the certain security under which they now live for doubtful imaginary benefits to be conferred by a revolutionary body. The large majority who voted last August with the Democratic leaders distrust this call of a Convention. It is very doubtful whether they will participate in the election; preferring to wait until they can vote directly on the proposed changes. This class of men are the very best in the State. Not place hunters or politicians, they are striving to earn by industry and economy means to support their families. They see with alarm the same men, proposing the same method, and using the same arguments that were so disastrous to the welfare of the State in 1861.

In Milton's great epic, "the adversary of God and man, Satan," is represented even after his overthrow, as still struggling against the Highest. He assembles his peers in the bottomless pit, and there new schemes are concerted to carry on the war. Defeat does not daunt his courage nor disaster crush his intrepidity to counteract the purpose of his conqueror and Lord. Milton's fallen archangel is no bad type of Southern democracy. A rebellion which had ambition for its origin, and a purpose and will to persist by deceit and treachery after defeat. The ku klux find their anti-type in "Molock, blood besmeared King," and Democratic agents can be seen in that infernal council, whose deeds they have almost eclipsed. Whether the people of this State will listen to the blandishments of the Democrats as did Eve to Satan, yet remains to be seen.

The question is whether the people intend to let a revolutionary body take possession of the supreme power of the State. It is not whether such a body can be trusted; though after the experience of 1861-65, nobody whose mental capacity is above that of an idiot would do so. Shall constitutional barriers to the ambition of mankind be swept away in one moment? Shall the safeguards which experience has for five hundred years demonstrated to be essential to political liberty be overridden, and a people who have for far more than that length of time been free, place their liberties at the mercy of unscrupulous and desperate men? These are the questions which every man should ponder, and upon their correct solution depends his freedom or his servitude.

A CLERICAL ACROBAT.

The Democrats have had much to say in praise of "Bishop Wilmer's Defense of Louisiana," and judging from their tone, one might be led to suppose that evrey negro and every white Republican in Louisiana were veritable devils, and the Democrats nothing less than the Lord's anointed, real cherubs with the pin feathers of their angelic wings already appearing on their shoulders.

One cannot but be amused at a clown in a circus ring, when he throws himself into the most ridiculous postures and proclaims himself the champion of the world, whose special duty it is to protect and defend the weak and the feeble, and one cannot but be equally amused to see this clerical clown throw down his clerical gauntlet and roll up his episcopal sleeves and leap into the ring to display his skill in the noble art of self-defense. And we are equally amused at the presumption of this Bishop Wilmer in undertaking to try to create the impression that he represents any considerable number of persons in his "Defense." Against what or who is Bishop Wilmer defending Louisiana? Of what does that State stand indicted? What are the changes against her, and who employed this shyster lawyer to defend her? For gracious sake will some one rise to explain? With the exception of a few malcontents and sore heads who impudently arrogate to themselves to be the State, in whose interests does the Bishop so valliantly offer battle?

And then it is so refreshing to know that this venerable prelate is not a politician—for he tells us that he is not, and that through a ministry of forty years he has never cast a vote at the polls.—Wonderful. But we know a number of fine old ladies who are quite as much politicians as the Bishop and quite as much decided in their political views who are in the same category, and should these elderly females ever become possessed of this treasure of a 'defense,' we have no doubt but what they will lay it to heart and study and re-read its polished rhetoric and beautiful phrases, with a visible and lasting influence on all the balance of their natural lives. We do not think that the arguments of his "Defense" or his political teachings will be extended beyond the limited sphere of the old ladies of his diocese who *doat* on the Bishop. Bishop Wilmer has taken active part in politics for years. Before the war he took an active part in the cause of the Confederacy. Since the war he has taken a very active part in the politics of Louisiana, espousing the side of those who were arrayed against the government. At the so-called installation of McEnery in New Orleans he asisted with his prayers and presence, although there was a rival claimant for the Governorship of the State, and bitter political feuds growing out of the complication. He was the chairman of a committee of petitioners to Judge Wood, who sought to influence that Judge when refusing to admit the Grant parish prisoners to bail; a purely political move in which the Bishop bore a very prominent part. He it was who exceeded professional acrobats in the celerity with which he vaulted into the witness box before the congressional committee, and of the partizan character of his testimony and of his subsequently uniting with other Democratic politicians in protesting against the action of the government to suppress the ill feelings and lawlessless which then reigned uppermost in New Orleans, and which, but for the prompt action of President Grant and the timely presence of Gen. Sheridan among the Banditti, must have resulted in a terrible and general massacre of Republicans.

The fact is apparent to a blind mule that the Bishop is not a politician, for he says so, though his "Defense" is nothing more nor less than a political pamphlet. Its chief complaint is against the recent amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and the rights they give to the colored people. He says that the negroes should, like the emancipated serfs of Russia, "meekly accept the change in their condition with the naked gift of freedom." He says, "For every negro admitted to Congress there is an increase of many hundreds to the penitentiary," (though he don't say anything about the increase of *whites* in the penal institutions of the country). He designates white Republicans as "the peculiar friends and allies of the negroes." He apologises for the Grant parish massacre, and ascribes it to the fact that "the negroes had rushed to arms," etc.

The only remedy the Bishop can find for all these ills is, that "the African race should be relegated to the care of those who are allied to them by the traditions of the past;" in other words they are to be retured to their old masters. In 1866-67 the Democrats controlled the Legislature of Louisiana, and they were prompt in instituting a system of slavery, under the thin disguise of apprentice and vagrant laws, which illustrates the "care of those allied to them by the traditions of the past," and it is to this that the Bishop would have the negroes of Louisiana "relegated." Under that system this pious man would have the pleasure of beholding the chivalrous southron marshaling his "relegated" constituents in solid phalanx to the old time and sweet music of the cat-'o-nine-tails in the hands of a ferocious overseer, to the polls to exercise the dearest rights of American freemen, the elective franchise. This would suit the Bishop well; and when he found it convenient to visit his aristocratic parisioners to whom had been relegated their former slaves, what delightful music it would be in his willing ears to hear the cries of human beings—aye, of women whose bared backs were receiving the cruel lash, as a fit accompanyment to the songs of praise and words of prayer that his reverent lips might be offering up to a merciful God for all the blessings bestowed.

But not yet, Bishop Wilmer, not yet, thank God, has *that* time come when the freedmen of the South will be 'relegated' to the tender care of their former masters; and if, in their insane desire to re-enslave the now freed negro, the chivalry of the South should drive him to preserve his freedom by the utter destruction of everything that could possibly be destroyed, leaving the whole country but one vast scene of desolation and ruin, they would have no one to blame for their misfortunes but themselves. Yet such will certainly be the case if they ever try on this "relegation."

The Ohio Democrats should secure the services of the Hon. W. D. Kelley to hold up to the gaze of an empty-pocketed community the beauties of soft money. He and the Hon. George H. Pendleton can make more money out of nothing than any other two men living. A speech of either one of them on the subject of the currency is a forcible reminder of the commentary of a countryman upon the effort of a garrulous and incoherent stump speaker: "It sounds to me as if that fellow over there had set his tongue agoing and gone off and left it."

PUTTING THINGS TO RIGHTS.

From the beginning of the present century until the present time it has been the care and business of southern politicians to put things to rights.—Leading southern statesmen during the early part of the century succeeded in putting things to rights in a way that was acceptable to all who loved their country. Such men as Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Munroe, Patrick Henry and Chief Justice Marshall tried their hands at the business, with what success history now shows; they put things to rights on a basis so secure and stable that even the most envious disorganizers could find nothing with which to find fault.

But alas! these giants in intellect, after they had passed away and the management of national affairs fell to the lot of pigmies to control, were forgotten, their noble work had to be revised, and their grand old ground work of the Constitution and equitable laws had to be remoddled; their glorious achievements found no favor with the more modern politician, and such men as Jeff Davis, Governor Letcher, Bob Toombs, Conrad Beauregard, D. H. Hill and many others of that ilk, allied each to the other by the maudlin sentimentalism of American slavery, felt themselves impelled by their high sense of *duty* to themselves and the rest of mankind to undo the doings of the great and good men who had preceded them, and undertook to put things to rights in another way.

These noble Knights of the Southern Cross—these peculiar champions of southern chivalry—these men who arrogated to themselves the duty of preserving pure, and spotless, and uncontaminated the high moral tone of the best southern society against the encroachments of the vile and bad influences of New England ideas and Yankee thrift and enterprises at the south; anything looking in the most remote degree to the introduction of skilled labor; anything having a tendency to foster and encourage an immigration into the south of skilled artizans and workmen, was promptly and with virtuous indignation frowned down and discountenanced, and but few men of enterprise, energy and skill could be found who had the temerity to open out in any branch of mechanical pursuits. Such a thing was against the genius of our institutions, said they, and cannot be allowed, and the man who came into the south, intending to engage in such pursuits and expecting to be received with common decency, was simply mistaken. These men met every advance looking to the material development of the south with the one steady and unswerving objection that the time had not yet arrived, nor was the south ready, nor would it be ready for these innovations until things had been put to rights; until the politics of the country had been placed in a proper condition. More than a half century of time had been squandered by these peculiar champions of the south in putting things to rights politically, to the the manifest detriment of every substantial and solid interest of the south; and while all of this fair and beautiful portion of our widely expanded country was thus idle and unprogressive, the colder and more barren north as making most wonderful strides in everything looking to its prosperity. But what was the result of all this putting thing to rights in the south? As might have been foreseen, there was but one result to be anticipated, and that was war. The most ignorant fool in the south knows *how* the war ended and what the war accomplished.

The war having ended, the most liberal minded and enlightened white men of the south immediately stepped forward and took active part in the great work of rebuilding and re-establishing southern prosperity upon the ruins and devastation which a war brought about by an insane attempt to perpetuate human slavery had precipitated upon the people, had left behind it. But here, again, this pestiferous policy of southern demagogues interposed to prevent the accomplishment of this most to be desired state of affairs, for with them the most important thing to be done at the time and under the circumstances was to put things to rights. Let us put things to rights first, said these thick headed fellows, who could never rise to the emergency of the occasion, and who still acted as though they thought they were living under the old *regime*. Let us put things to rights first, for surely nothing can be done for the south until that is attended to, and forthwith every cross-roads politician and every bar-room orator took up the refrain, and it at once became extremely unpopular for any high-toned southern gentleman to think of doing anything looking to the material advancement of his county or to try to raise it out of the slough of despond into which it had fallen until the of politics the country has been put to rights.

Negro slavery and State rights were before the war the policy of these politicians. The policy of the government of the United States was shaped by those men, representing the slave oligarchy as a unit, assisted by the democrats at the north. The serfdom and re-enslavement of the negro, and the re-establishment of the old and abandoned doctrine of State rights, have become, since the war, the policy of these men, and it has now become their avowed intention, just so soon as they can control the federal goverament, to conduct it on the same principles and with many of the same objects in view, that controlled it previous to 1861 and which led to the war of the rebellion.

We ask sensible, thinking men, those who cling so strongly to the memories of the "Lost Cause," wherein consists the difference between the secession party before the war and the Democratic party since the war? We ask what more has the Democratic party to offer to the south *now* than it had *then*? In 1861 they had the power and the country was hushed into a terrible and bloody war; will they not do it again just so soon as they can obtain the power to do so, which will be the result of their putting things to rights? How can such men ever lead this beautiful and fertile south out of its ignorance and poverty and bitter sectionalism into the bright light of intelligence and liberal ideas, so that it becomes as happy and as prosperous as any other part of this great country? When will these politicians cease putting things to rights and let us have peace?

The Salisbury Watchman, a Democratic and Convention paper, thus speaks of the Address of the Executive Committee on its party:

"When such men as Judges Gaston, Ruffin, Badger, Biggs, Governor Bragg, Avery, B. F. Moore, Haywood, and others, among the ablest men North Carolina has yet produced, tell us that ☞THERE IS NO POWER IN THE LEGISLATURE TO RESTRICT A CONVENTION,"☜ we feel inclined to to laugh at the pompous, but WEAK opposition offered to their opinions by the Executive Committee."

Again we quote: "When the Convention meets ☞ IT WILL HAVE THE POWER TO DO WHATEVER ITS MEMBERS MAY DEEM BEST "☜ * * * * * * * —to give us decent judges, and all necessary reform measures, and if it fails to do it, it had better not assemble. Let us hear no more about abiding by the act calling the Convention so far as the oath and the restrictions are concerned."

Then and Now—Governors Graham and Reid.

In order to lay before our readers some of the objections to the old County Court system, we quote from the message of Governor Graham in 1846:

"By substituting for the present system of County and Superior Courts, with six terms in the year, three terms only of the Superior Court held by Judges learned in law, an arrangement would be introduced far less expensive to the public, and the parties in legal controversies, while greater despatch and correctness would be attained in the administration of the law. Such a change would require some addition to the present number of Judges to whom salaries must needs be paid, but this would be inconsiderable, compared to the payments now made to jurors and justices attending four courts a year in the various counties, to say nothing of the time spared to all concerned, and the less accumulation of costs on the losing parties from greater expedition in the termination of causes. If all lawsuits could be ended in one, or at most, two years from their commencement, instead of being, as they often are, transmitted from father to son, loaded with costs far exceeding the value of the original subject of contest, it would be a reform of the greatest importance."

Gov. Graham is a candidate for the Convention, and should the Democratic party control that body, he will vote to undo what the Republicans, deferring to his judgment, put into the organic law.

Let all who formerly acted with the old line Democracy and who now propose to join with the revolutionists of this State in depriving the people of the power of electing their Judges and magistrates, read and reflect over the following extract from the message of Governor Reid, of date November 20th, 1854:

"The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, and for terms less than for life, are also questions of reform, which I recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly."

David S. Reid, too, is a candidate for Convention, and he, like Gov. Graham, will "go back" on his recommendation.

Conspiracy Against Popular Education.

We have on various occasions adverted to the strong prejudice which exists at the South against educating the colored people, lest it should "unfit" them for their "proper sphere." We observe that, in connection with the proposed revision of the State Constitution of North Carolina, the suggestion that the suffrage shall be limited by an educational qualification is rapidly gaining in popularity in Democratic quarters. The manifest design of the measure is to limit the influence of the colored vote. In Memphis, too, the city school board proposes to enter upon certain measures of retrenchment which even the Appeal admits "will effectually kill the public schools." In Texas and Arkansas the public school system has been practically destroyed, and in Georgia, Alabama and Virginia the Democrats are concocting measures with a view to producing the same results. Everywhere in the South that party seems engaged in a wicked conspiracy against the enfranchising and educating spirit of the age.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

Three Southern States are to elect members to a Constitutional Convention the ensuing Fall. They are, North Carolina, Alabama and Texas. In the two last it is believed that a principal point for democratic attack will be the free school system. Nebraska is the only Northern State that has called such a Convention. The delegates will be elected at the next election.

Gov. Manly's Opinion

[Message of 1850.]

"Is the power to call a Convention by the General Assemby confined to the single office of calling it, or, can the sama Legislature limit and confine the powers of the Convention in the act calling it? As there are conflicting opinions upon this question out of the Assembly, it is probable they will exist in it. * * * * * *

It cannot be doubted that a Convention called by the General Assembly (two-thirds concurring) would be clothed with unlimited discretion over the Constitution. The General Assembly has power to call a Convention into being but no power of themselves to prescribe a limit to its authority. I hazard little in saying that the people of North Carolina have not hitherto exhibited a strong desire for such an experiment as this upon their government; and, therefore, it behooves their Representatives to look well to the mode they adopt for introducing into the Constitution."

Governor Allen's visit to Cincinnati, and his efforts then made to patch up the Catholic anti-school business, do not seem to have produced an overpowering reaction toward the Democratic position. The truth is, the ocratic rank and file in Ohio has taken alarm at the Catholic assault on the school system. The hand of the church has been too openly shown, the bold eagerness of the papist onslaught upon education has been too throughly genuine and determined to be covered over by any pretexts or declarations now.

JNO. W. GORDON.

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It is a very great error to suppose that large Companies are better than small ones. The solvency of an Insurance Company does not depend upon the amount of its assets, but upon the ratio of its assets to liabilities, and its exposure to heavy losses by sweeping fires. It is not only true that the liabilities of the large companies are in proportion to their assets, but also doing business in the large cities and carrying heavy lines they are in constant danger of being ruined by sweeping fires. A fire in the city of New York like the one in Chicago, would be likely to break three fourths the companies doing business in the city. One Chicago company survived the fire there and it was a small one doing a country business.

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Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sundays excepted, at	7.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.43 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	1.53 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3.40 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	10.55 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11.41 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1.35 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.05 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGH TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at	6.30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	3.50 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	6.00 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at	7.00 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

☞ Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P. M

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Sept. 1-tf General Sup't.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Tuesday, June 1st, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P. M
Leave Florence	12.30 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A. M
Arrive at Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	8.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	1.10 A. M
Leave Florence	7.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train leaving Wilmington at 6.25.

Through Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1.55 P. M
Arrive at Florence	2.00 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	10.00 A. M
Leave Columbia	5.50 P. M
Leave Florence	12.40 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P. M

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Local Freight Trains leave Wilmington daily (Sundays excepted) at 1.40 A. M. and arrive at Wilmington 8.00 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JAMES ANDERSON,
nov 24-tf Gen. Superintendent.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS

—VIA—

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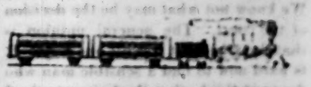

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that

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THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1875.

The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. * * * No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

* * * * * * *

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HISCLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

Green County Republican Mass Meeting.

Pursuant to a call of the Republican County Executive Committee, the Republicans of Greene County met at the Court House in the town of Snow Hill, on Saturday, the 5th day of June, 1875.

The meeting was called to order by John D. Grimsly, Chairman of the County Executive Committee. The meeting was then organized by electing Thos. Moore, Chairman and W. J. Taylor Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following Committee to draft resolutions expressing the sentiment of the meeting, viz: W. T. Dixon, John D. Grimsly, Charles Best, Leake Sheppard, Henry Miller, W. P. Ormond and Amos Moye.

During the absence of the Committee Edward Hill, of Craven, being present was called upon and addressed the meeting in a manner suitable to the occasion.

The Committee on resolutions reported through John D. Grimsly, when the following were offered and afterwards unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Greene County, with unflaging confidence and zeal, endorse the glorious and liberal principles of the National Republican Party and acknowledge the administration of President Grant to be a great success to the American people and the means of acquiring and enjoying peace, prosperity, liberty and protection under our system of Republican government—

Resolved, That in Governor Curtis H. Brogden, we have a worthy and fearless executive officer, and we heartily endorse his administration—

Resolved, That we unmistakably and emphatically oppose the calling of a Convention of the people of North Carolina, beleiving our present Constitution which has been virtually ratified twice by the people of North Carolina, is what they want, and believing the call of the Convention by the Legislature was not in obedience to the will of the people of our State. but by designing men for party surpremacy, regard the same as a fraud and swindle upon the people in many respects and will so result, unless a majority of said delegates to said Convention are in favor of our present Constitution.

Resolved, That we favor a man to represent us in the Convention to be held in the City of Raleigh on the 6th of September, 1875, who favors the immediate adjournment or said Convention upon its assembling, thereby securing to us our present Constitution and a saving to the State of thousands of dollars—

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our unanimous support to the performance of such action as in our judgment will rebound to the good of the party and the State.

Resolved, That each Township in the county hold a meeting at their election place before the fourth Saturday in June, and elect five delegates to represent them in the county nominating Convention and that said County Convention to nominate our candidate to represent us in the called State Convention, to be held in the court house on the 4th Saturday in June, being the 26th instant.

Resolved, That we do not think the importance of electing Republican delegates to the Convention can be overrated, therefore we call upon the Republicans throughout the State to attend to this matter at once and we hereby cordially invite the aid and support of every one in maintaining our present Constitution and the perpetuation of our Republican institutions.

Resolved, That we endorse and recommend the Raleigh Era and New Berne Times as good and reliable Republican papers, and also the address of Ex-Senator Pool as a sound political document for the Republicans throughout the State.

The following resolution offered by S. A. Busbee was upon motion adopted.

Resolved, That we invite and solicit all those who are apposed to the call of a Convention of the people of North Carolina, to co-operate with us in opposing the same.

Hon. Jos. Dixon, W. P. Grimsly and S. A. Busbee being called upon responded in a pointed and convincing manner.

On motion, the present County Executive Committee was relieved from further duty.

On motion, the Chairman appointed W. P. Ormond, Jno. D. Grimsly, Jos. G. Witherington, Charles Best and Jos. Moore for the County Republican Executive Committee.

On motion, the appointments of the Chairman were ratified unanimously by the meeting.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Chairman and Secretary for the efficient manner in which they discharged their duties.

On motion, it was decided to have the proceedings of the meeting published in the Raleigh Era and New Berne Times.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

THOS. MOORE, Chairman.
W. J. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Louisiana and Her Debt.

The Chicago Times recently stated that the State debt of Louisiana exceeds $50,000,000. In reply to this startling anouncement Gov. Kellogg declares that on the first of January the total bonded and floating debt was only $24,832,407, and has been reduced $3,552,727 since that time, leaving it now $21,279,680. The funding bill, adopted in 1874, is in successful operation, and $6,000,000 of obligations have already been successfully funded.—There is also more than $500,000 in the treasury to the credit of the interest fund. This looks like careful and economical management, and the Democratic press must have been grossly misinformed as to the true state of affairs, or must have intentionally presumed on the ignorance of the reading public.—There have been many base things done in Louisianna, like the appropriation of $17,129,554 by the Democratic Legislature of 1865-66 (a body composed exclusively of white men), when the taxes only amounted to $3,379,000. But the spirit of economy that now prevails deserves encouragement and imitation.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

The suggestion that the right of suffrage shall be limited in North Carolina by an educational qualification has been made, and is just now the subject of discussion in connection with the proposed convention of that State. The effect of such a limitation would not, as many suppose, serve to increase the relative strength of the Democratic party on account of the ignorance of colored Republican veters. In fact, it is not improbable that a contrary result would follow. The blacks, since the war, although struggling under great disadvantages, have made rapid stride in educational matters, while the number of poor whites who are unable to read and write, and who have no ambition to be able to do so has increased. If the convention should be held, its design would be to serve the interests of the Democratic party, and the last thing that party will do, either north or south, will be to restrict the right of suffrage on grounds of intelligence or education.—*National Republican*.

The Phildelphia Inquirer, in an artiin reference to Governor Tilden as a presidential candidate, makes the following charge: "There is one contingeny, which hay change the present aspect of affairs, and render Mr. Tilden's candidacy undesirable or his defeat inevitable. It has been squarely charged that a proportion of Peter B. Sweeny's 10 per cent. share of the Tweed ring spoils can be traced directly to Mr. Tilden's hands. His record will have to be cleared from all possible connection with such contaminations before he can be invested with the *toga comnida*. There is nothing more certain than that any taint of Tweedism clinging to his garments would be fatal to all hope of success in presenting him before the people.,'

Remember, the Carolina *Watchman* declares that the restrictions on the convention act are not worth the paper on which they are written, and calls upon all Democrats who may be elected to the convention to disregard them.—The *Watchman* wants such Democrats as Graham, Craige, Gaither, Shober, Davis and Graves in the convention, thereby intimating that these gentlemen entertain similar views. Will they deny the imputations of the *Watchman*, or will they, by silence, allow the impression to go forth that they are attempting to drag the people of North Carolina into a conflict? Is the old role of 1861 to be re-enacted? Speak, gentlemen, the people demand it.—*Ex*.

One of the causes set forth for a convention is to change the system of the court. We are aware that the lawyers all urge this. The great feature of objection to the present Coustitution, by this fraternity, was the present system. The curse of any people is excessive litigation. A lawsuit between neighbors embitters the parties for a whole generation. Under the present system, lawsuits, in our opinion, are going to become, in future of rare occurrence.—Whether this will be a benefit or an injury to the great mass of the people, needs no argument, that it will be beneficial. The interest of the *many*, of the majority, not of the *few* should be the great object sought for.—*Ex*.

S. S. Cox, in his speech at Columbus-Ohio, remarked: "I am a watchman on the hills of the political Zion." Mr. Cox is a Democrat, and when he speaks of guarding any kind of Zion he perperpetrates a joke. A watchman, however! Well, if all the others have been as sleepy as he is, that accounts for the misfortunes of the Democratic party for fifteen years back—yes, it accounts for the party's death.

When Governor Allen was waited upon by the committee that informed him his nomination, he skipped so high his head bumped the ceiling. "Gimme room," said he, "I feel four thousand years younger!" and he went out into the streets and roared with such sonorous strength, that the people of Cleveland and Cincinnati thought a South American earthquake had arrived.

It is charged by "Liberals" that there is a corrupt republican ring in Cincinnati, who were opposed to Judge Taft as a candidate for Governor. If the allegation is correct, the "ring" so-called, will win nothing by the nomination of General Hayes, as he is on record in opposition to them.

Rise Up, William Allen.

The Democrats of Ohio met in convention yesterday. As we predicated, the Associated Press agent flew swiftly to do their bidding. He tells us that every county was represented, and that the united wisdom of the convention nominated William Allen for Governor and a renegade Republican for Lieutenant Governor. While this was being done a terrible storm tore off a part of the roof of the State House. Poor William Allen, he met his fate as Lear defied the elements. Hear him after the ballot was declared:

"Blow, wind, and crack your cheeks! rage, blow!
Your cataracts and hurricans spout
Till you have drenched our steeples, drowned the cocks!
Singe my white head! And thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick rotundity of the world!
Rumble thy bellyfull! Spit fire! Spout! Rain!
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness;
I never gave you kingdom, called you children;
You owe me no subscription; why then let fall
Your horrible pleasure; here I stand, your slave,
A poor, infirm, weak and despised old man;
But yet I call you servile ministers,
Good Democrats, and I accept your nomination."

We can conceive that a worse man than Mr. Allen could have been nominated; but the Democrats will make him bad enough. He is a man to be relied upon when the White League of Louisiana rises, for upon such an occasion rose William Allen and offered 50,000 troops to put down the insurgents. Yet we can not see why the nomination should raise such a breeze as to make Heaven threaten to blow the house down. We take it to be a warning to other States and to all Democrats.—*N. O. Republican*.

The 20th of May, 1875, has come and gone, and Charlotte rejoices in abundant greenbacks, and many souls made happy.

We are already weary of centennials, and must be excused if we do not do the subject justice. Our pent up fires of patriotism are reserved for Philadelphia in '76, and hence we did not explode at Charlotte on the 20th. We are, however, pleased to know that our State made a good showing in the centennial line. It would, perhaps, have been as well if the Rev. Dr. Miller could have looked at truth in some other light than as "crushed and bleeding," and Judge John Kerr might have expressed his love for the old flag without a proviso. These, however, are trifling matter, and we will not disturb the general harmony by dwelling on them. It is said that Mr. Hendrix carried away twenty votes for the Presidential nomination, and that ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, liked the Mecklenburg whiskey mightly. Our adopted Senator, Mr. Merrimon, appears to have been the only man who did not enjoy himself: but then he is not like Gov. Walker.—*Pioneer*.

Jailed for Debt.

Poor men, remember that one of the outrages it is proposed to inflict on you, if the Democratic revolutionists hold the power in the Constitutional Convention, is *imprisonment for debt*. It is the policy of the "swell head" Democracy all over the south, a proof of it being that a proposition to abolish imprisonment for debt has just been rejected by the Constitutional Convention of Missouri. The men who want to control the Convention are the men who ran the State government before the war, when it was legal to put a poor man in jail, because he was so unfortunate as to owe some rich man a few dollars. Bear this in mind.—*New Berne Times*.

Henry Clay Dean will choke the eagle-bird of freedom on the Fourth at Clarinda, Iowa, and his friends at home sincerely trust that the fierce gray fowl will tear Henry's shirt off, and thus cause him to buy a clean one.—*St. Joseph Herald*. His shirt, indeed! If the proud ornithological champion has any such intention, it had better provide itself with scoop-shovels and excavators enough to dig down through several feet of Henry's middle name.—*Ex*.

The recent New Hampshire contest involved this point—re-districting of the State. The democrats feared that the republicans, if allowed to control the Senate, would secure some advantage in the next Legislature, which is to elect Senator Cragin's successor. The Senate being democratic, can prevent the passage of any re-districting bill that does not suit its majority.

At last Jefferson Davis begins to see the stars and advises loyal allegiance! Better late than never!—*Ex*.

THE CITY BOOK STORE

HAS ALWAYS in stock, a full assortment of Standard and Miscellaneous Works, and all the latest publications of the day.

ALSO,

A complete stock of Blank Books, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Initial Paper, Inks, Mucilage, &c., &c., with a large stock of Musical Instruments, Guitar, Banjos, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Harm onicas, Accordeons, &c. All of the above are sold CHEAP FOR CASH by

CONOLEY & YATES,
No. 47 Market Street,
april 9 Wilmington, N. C.

WANTED.

AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, TO sell Pictures, everywhere. Fourteen thousand retailed by one. What agents say: "I can make more money in this business than I can on a $10,000 farm, all stocked." "Your Pictures please everybody." "I received the $5 you sent, and sold it the next day." "Pictures received, and more than half sold the first day. Send 100 more." "Glad to find an honest picture dealer." Seven years established.

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map 21-3m Norwich, Conn.

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EMPIRE FLOUR

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WE ARE COMPLIMENTED daily by old and new friends of this

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And we have the consent to use names if necessary. One trial is all we ask, and no other Brand will be used.

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HALF BARRELS,

BAGS,

AND

ANY QUANTITY TO SUIT.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

GEO. MYERS,

11 and 13 South Front St.

march 29—tf

NOTICE TO SHIPERS.

The CLYDE LINE

New York and Wilmington Steamship Company.

TO MEET THE WANTS TO THE TRADE have added another Steamer to the Line and will sail from NEW YORK every

Wednesday & Saturday at 3 P. M.

From Pier 13 North River.

SEMI-WEEKLY FROM EACH PORT.

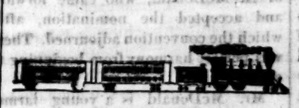
Hereafter shippers can rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these Steamers from New York as advertised, as the Company has determined to adopt regular sailing days, and with the additional steamer, there can be no cause for delay in shipments.

Other steamers will be added as required.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent,
ap 9—tf Wilmington, N. C.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
December, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at	7.15 A. M
Arrive in Charlotte	7.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte	7.00 A. M
Arrive in Wilmington	6.45 P. M

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Lautinburg at	5.40 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	6.30 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	6.00 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	6.00 P. M

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE,
In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Charlotte	9.24 P. M	8.20 A. M.
" Air Line J'nct'n	9.32 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury	11.48 "	10.52 "
" Greensboro	2.20 A. M.	1.35 P. M.
" Danville	5.44 "	4.05 P. M.
" Dundee	5.56 "	4.18 "
" Burkeville	11.35 "	8.36 "
Arrive at Richmond	2.22 P. M.	11.17 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond	1.38 P. M	5.08 A. M.
" Burkeville	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee	10.38 "	1.17 P. M.
" Danville	10.39 "	1.21 "
" Greensboro	2.09 A. M	4.23 "
" Salisbury	4.51 "	6.45 "
" Air Line J'nct'n	7.05 "	8.59 "
Arrive at Charlotte	7.15 A. M.	8.17 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Greensboro'	2.15 A. M	
" Co. Shops	3.58 "	
" Raleigh	7.38 "	
Arrive at Goldsboro'	10.05 A. M	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Goldsboro'	5.00 P. M	
" Raleigh	7.52 A. M	
" Co. Shops	11.57 "	
Arrive at Greensboro'	1.15 "	

North Western N. C. R. R
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro	4.30 P M
Arrive at Salem	6.13 P M
Leave Salem	9.20 A M
Arrive at Greensboro	11.15 A M

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.52 p. m. connects at Greensboro with the northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points east of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to or from points North or South.

Two Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkville 12.43 p. m., leave Burkville 4.35 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7.58 a. m.

No Change of Cars between Charlotte and Richmond, 282 Miles.

For further information address

R. E. ALLEN,
General Ticket Agent,
Greensboro, N. C

T. M. R. TALCOTT
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

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Raleigh, N. C.

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The first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be issued on

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The SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be printed on new type, and heavy book paper.

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No family should be without it.

Subscription price only $2 00 per annum Postage free.

R. T. FULGHUM, Editor,
june 11—tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

Carolina Central Railway.

General Freight Department,

WILMINGTON, MARCH 31ST, 1875.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is respectfully invited to the fact that the Carolina Central railway being completed and fully equipped for business, offers—with its connections at Wilmington, both via direct steamer lines and via Weldon and Portsmouth to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence, unequaled facility for business shipments from

Wilmington and all Eastern Cities,

TO CHARLOTTE, STATESVILLE, SHELBY,

Rutherfordton, Asheville, Greenville, Spartanburg,

and all stations on the Atlantic, Tenn. and Ohio, Atlanta and Richmond Air Line, North Carolina and Western North Carolina Railronds, as well as all points in Georgia and Alabama.

Insurance from Eastern cities guaranteed as low as via an other line. No terminal or transfer charges, and RATES ALWAYS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Rates to all points furnished upon application to the undersigned, Office in Bank of New Hanover building.

april 9—tf F. W. CLARK, General Freight Agent.

CLYDE'S NEW YORK AND BOSTON LINES.

VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.

FAST FREIGHT ROUTES TO ALL POINTS NORTH OR SOUTH,

NEW YORK,

New York and Wilmington Steamship Co., Semi-weekly, Sailing from New York,

WEDESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3 P. M.,

And from Wilmington,

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

BOSTON AND FALL RIVER.

New York and Wilmington Steamship Company, connecting with the

OLD COLONY RAIL ROAD.

AND STEAMERS DAILY BETWEEN

Boston and New York,

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Between New York and Wilmington, Wednesday and Saturday, from each port.

Shippers may rely on the prompt and regular sailing of these steamers, and quick dispatch given to all Shipments by this Route.

NO DELAYS.

Connecting at Wilmington with the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the Carolina Central Railway and Cape Fear River Steamers.

Through Bills of Laden given to and from all points in North and South Carolina Georgia and Alabama.

ALSO TO

New York, Boston, Providence, Fall River and other Eastern Cities.

Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. Losses or over charges promptly paid.

MARK ALL GOODS VIA CLYDES WILMINGTON LINE.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned Agents of the Line.

D. C. MINK, General Eastern Agent, 29 Devonshire Street, Boston,

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, New York Line, 6 Bowling Green, New York

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent, Baltimore and New York Lines Wilmington, N. C.

BALTIMORE AND SOUTHERN STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.

FAST FREIGHT ROUTE TO ALL POINTS NORTH OR SOUTH.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore and Wilmington Line, Semi-Weekly.

Sailing from BALTIMORE

TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M.,

AND FROM WILMINGTON

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PHILADELPHIA.

Baltimore and Wilmington Line Semi-Weekly.

Between Baltimore and Wilmington.

Baltimore and Philadelphia St. Bt Co. Daily via Canal,

Between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Baltimore and Wilmington Line

Baltimore, Boston and Providence Line or via Canal Daily to Philadelphia, and CLYDE'S PHILADELPHIA AND PROVIDENCE LINE.

WESTERN CITIES.

Baltimore and Wilmington Line

Northern Central Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

Shippers may rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these steamers, and quick dispatch given to all shipments by this route.

NO DELAYS

Through bills of lading given to and from all points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

ALSO TO

Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence and other Eastern cities. Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. Losses or overcharges promptly paid.

MARK ALL GOODS VIA WILMINGTON STEAMERS.

For further information, apply to either of the undersigned Agents of the Line.

EDWIN FITZGERALD, Gen'l Agent Balt. Line, 20 South St., Balt.,
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent Baltimore and New York Lines, Wilmington, N. C.
march 29-tf

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PRICE $7 00 & 8 00

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feb 5—tf.

THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1875.

LITERARY.

Mrs. C. A. Warfield, author of "The Household of Bouverie," has completed a new novel, entitled "A Double Wedding; or, How She Was Won," which will be published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, on the 14th day of July. She has also made an arrangement with this house, whereby they have become the future publishers of all her works, and they will issue at once a New "Author's" Edition of all her books, in uniform style with her new work, "A Double Wedding; or, How She Was Won." Each book will be complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in morocco cloth price $1 75, and the first one to be published of the new edition will be her celebrated work, "The Household of Bouverie."

"The Mysteries of the Court of Naples," by George W. M. Reynolds, author of the Mysteries of the Court of London," and published this day by T. B Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, is the most brilliant and interesting work that has ever passed from this gifted author's pen. The characters possess great historical interest, even beyond the fascinations of Romance with which the skill of the author and the masterly genius of Reynolds has invested them, while he has also worked up all the leading incidents of her life into a towering and splendid Romance. It is published in a large octavo volume, price one dollar, and is for sale by all Booksellers, or copies will be sent to any one, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers, T. B. Peterson and Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store.

"Frances Hildyard" is an entire new book from the pen of the author of "East Lynne," is printed from advance proof-sheets and is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It will command a large share of attention from the novel-reading community as Mrs. Wood's fascinating manner of narration, so distinguishing a feature in her many popular works, is here faithfully preserved. Mrs. Henry Wood has a marvellous faculty of charming her readers with the skill with which she puts all her character on the stage, of multiplying her plots, of sustaining her dialogues, and of intensifying all her minor incidents. "Frances Hildyard" will not be laid aside until the end is reached, for the interest never flags for a moment. "Frances Hildyard" is published complete in one large octavo volume, paper cover, price Twenty-five cents, and is for sale by all booksellers, or copies will be sent per mail, postpoid, to any one, on their remitting the price to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia in a letter.

Aunt Margaret's Trouble, a charming novel. By Miss Dickens. One volume, paper cover.—Price 25 cents. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store.

SOUTH WASHINGTON,
Pender County, N. C., June 23, 1875.
Editor Wilmington Post:

SIR—Notwithstanding the despairing groans and croaking of the disappointed Democrats of this section, Pender is on her legs at last. The offices are all filled, and I think I may add, well filled. Mr. A. V. Horrell, our able and efficient Sheriff; Mr. C. M. Galloway, than whom a better officer never drove a quill or issued a capias as Clerk of the Superior Court; Mr. C. H. Manning, our beloved Charlie, and other good staunch Pender County Republican officers, are to-day in their respective official departments, ready, waiting and willing, to satisfy the most exacting, or please the most fastidious. And I would add right here, that old Rocky Point croaking correspondent of the democratic slough, to the contrary notwithstanding, that too much praise cannot be awarded the County Commissioners for the manner in which they have conducted the affairs of this incipient county since its birth and introduction as a glorious old and yet New Republican county. They have moved slowly tis true, but they moved cautiously, every step evincing a determination to hurl back that disposition so plainly manifest in the conversation, and conduct, of almost the entire puff-bosom faction of the county, to spare no expense, but to oppress the people beyond endurance, by heavy taxation, in order to erect at once the Court House, Jail, and other public buildings. But let the people take courage, good and true Republicans, are at the helm, and as long as we can keep them there, and may it be for all time to come, unnecessary oppressive taxation, and heavy, uncalled for exactions, will be things of the past. *So mote it be.*

Yours, PENDER.

ELIZABETHTOWN,
Bladen County, N. C., June 19, 1875.
Editor Wilmington Post:

The country from Mears Bluff to Abbottsburg, a distance of 30 miles, looks anything but inviting. Much of it is sandy, and owing to the recent heavy rains it is nearly all covered with water.

At Abbottsburg every thing changes. From the low one story house with two rooms, where even the whitewash brush is unknown, which you have been used to see since you left Wilmington, your eye rest upon residences unrivalled, upon this road from Wilmington to Charlotte, for elegance or comfort, upon a mill which has at least a dozen saws, and no big old fellow, sixty inches, looks like he might be the "daddie" of the other eleven. There is a factory here where they build cars and everything else in the carpenters line. This factory is said to have the most complete wood working machinery of any south of the Potomac.

Where they are known the best, the Cape Fear Building Company seems to be the most popular; as an evidence of this, last year they built one hundred cars for this railroad company, they gave such complete satisfaction that they have just ordered one hundred more. They can turn out from ten to twelve cars per day.

Abbottsburg boasts of two church steeples, which are the only ones I have seen since I left Wilmington. After strolling around Abbottsburg awhile I thought I would take a peep into the telegraph office. Their I found a *Nutt* sure enough. I smoked the "pipe of peace," or some other pipe, took a look at his flower garden and bird, and made up my mind that he was too hard a nut for me to crack and left.

Learning that the Republicans were to hold their County Convention in Elizabethtown on the 19th inst., and that there was some good fishing near there, I took my departure from Abbottsburg to Elizabethtown.

Elizabethtown cannot boast of much but the past. It was here that Col. Brown's command of whigs in 1781, fought Col. Slingsby's command of tories. The inhabitants have a sort of tradition of the fight and will show you the ravine down which they say the tories fled. It is known as the Tory Hole.

This county has about one hundred white majority of voters, and is Republican by about two hundred majority.

In the Court House I met with the Clerk of the Superior Court and Register of Deeds; both are republicans. A young member of the bar of this place told me that he thought the Clerk, Registrar and Sheriff Sykes, had the hardest lot of any one in the place, they were trying to be Republicans and Gentlemen at the same time. That fellow is a Democrat and thinks he is smart.

They have a funny quarrel in the church here; some of the members got an organ and placed it in the church, some of the other members say it is a sin to run the machine on Sunday, so they stay at home. If I belonged to that church or parted my auburn locks in the middle, I would have more to say about it.

Thursday I started for White Lake to join a fishing party, who had been sun-burning themselves by day and feeding "skeeters" by night for two days.

White Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, nearly round and about four miles in diameter; it is about two miles north of the Cape Fear, and nine miles northeast of Elizabethtown, and is so clear that you can see the bottom where the water is twenty feet deep. It is fed entirely by springs, as there is no water running into it, but a small stream flows from it. It is filled with aligators and some fish, sometimes you can count as many as twenty aligators in sight at a time. It was about three o'clock p. m., June 17th, 1875, when I dropped my hook into the water. I fished awhile, longer, took it out and spit on it, and done all that I knew or any one would suggest, that day and night and part of the next day, and caught one fish not as long as my finger, which one of the other fishermen (I started to write fools) took for a bate. If Mr. Sheriff Sikes, or Mr. any one else, ever ask me to go to the White Lake fishing, I shall tell them what their neighbors think of them. The clever people who live near White Lake I wish well, but to those who got me there to fish, I must say it was a mean trick to take advantage of a poor boy, so far from home, who had no father or mother near to protect him.

The day I left there (Friday), John D. Williams and Capt. Garrison came to try their luck. The last I heard from them was late on Saturday evening, they had no fish, but had sent a boy out to try and buy some, and were trying to unite on some story to tell when they got back to Fayetteville.

The land in that part of Bladen does not seem to be very valuable. Last week two gentlemen were riding along near Owen Johnson's, when one said to the other, "the man who lives here must be very poor." Owen, who happened to be within car-shot, stepped out of the bushes and said: "I am not so poor as you think, all that land over there belongs to Lawyer Lyon," pointing to a flat marsh that is too poor to grow anything but a few little bushes.

On Saturday I returned to Elizabethtown alias Bettytown. I had heard that there were several candidates for nomination, and that there would be a lively time. I know that the opposition party, ever strong in the belief that it would break up in a row, but they were doomed to disappointment. The convention was composed of about an equal number of white and colored delegate.

At two o'clock the convention was called to order by A. McDonald, Chairman, of the County Executive Committee, who called M. Wm. M. Horrell, to the chair. Johnson Green was elected permanent chairman, and A. McDonald, secretary. A committee was appointed on credentials. While the committee were out making their report, short speeches were made by H. Wilkinson, A. McDonald, T. M. Sykes and Thomas Brown. As soon as the committee reported, the convention went into an election, by ballot, for a candidate for the Constitutional Convention, which resulted in the choice of A. McDonald, who came forward and accepted the nomination, after which the convention adjourned. There was perfect harmony from beginning to end.

Mr. McDonald is a young farmer from the upper part of the county; he united with the Republican party in 1868, and has been a magistrate in Hollow township from then until now. I heard it said that the Democrts as well as the Republicans in that township would vote for him. If so, and a good Democrat told the truth, he will certainly be elected.

In 1870 this Democrat was giving in evidence before the Superior Court in a case where some parties were indicted for an affray, the Solicitor asked him, who was present?" He answered, "all Holler township." Solicitor—"Who lives in Hollow township?" Ans. (with a perfect yell)—"Everybody, and more too."

Several Democrats told me that they would not vote during this election.—There is no doubt but that Bladen will give three hundred and fifty majority for McDonald. I got twelve subscribers for the POST to-day. More anon.

SUNFLOWER.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market.

JUNE, 24TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 502 casks. Sales of 250 casks at 30 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market quiet at 30 cents bid.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,633 bbls. Strained rosin dull and nominal at $1 47½. Sales of 175 bbls (A.) black $1 35 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 150 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at $2 25 for yellow dip $1 20 for hard and $4 30 for virgin.

TAR—Receipts 48 bbls. Sales of 42 bbls at $1 75. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 28 bales. Market dull and lower to sell. The following are the official quotations.

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good Ordinary	12½ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	13¾ " "
Middling	14⅛@14¼ "
Good Middling	14⅜@14¾ "

JUNE 25TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 492 casks. Sales of 100 cask at 30½ cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market firmat 30½ cents bid.

ROSIN—Receipts 965 bbls. Strained rosin quiet at $1 47½ per bbl. No sales

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 201 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at $2 25 for yellow dip and $4 30 virgin and $1 30 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 53 bbls. Sales of 42 bbls at $1 75 ₱ bbl. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 13 bales. Market dull and lower to sell. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good Oordinary	12½ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	13¾ " "
Middling	14⅛@14¼ "
Good Middling	14⅜@14¾ "

JUNE 26TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 387 casks. Market firm at 31 cents. Sales of 500 casks at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN.—Receipts 1,482 bbls. Strained rosin quiet at $1 47½. Sales of 200 bbls at $1 47½ per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 151 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at $4 30 for virgin and $2 25 for yellow dip and $1 30 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 33 bbls. Sales 35 bbls at $1 75 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 29 bales. Market dull and lower to sell. The following are the official nominal quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal
Good Ordinary	12½ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	13¾ " "
Middling	14⅛@14¼ " "
Good Middling	14⅜@14¾ " "

JUNE, 28TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 126 casks. Market firm. Sales of 25 casks at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 489 bbls. Strained rosin steady at $1 47½ per bbl. Sales of 500 bbls Strainep at $1 47½, and 200 bbls)K to W. G.) Low Pale to Window Glass at $5 37½@6 25 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 51 bbls. Sales of 51 bbls at $4 30 for virgin and $2 25 for yellow dip, and $1 30 hard. Market steady.

TAR.—Recipts 16 bbls. Sales of 16 bbls $1 75. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 2 bales. Market dull at the following official quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good ordinary	12½ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	13¾ " "
Middling	14⅛@14¼ " "
Good Middling	14⅜@14¾ " "

JUNE 29TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 637 casks. Market firm at 21 cents. Sales of 200 casks at 31 cents for southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,382 bbls. Strained rosin steady at $1 47½ ₱ bbl. No sales of strained. Sales of 200 bbls of (M and N) Pale and Extra Pale at $5 to $6 ₱ bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 175 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls at $4 30 for virgin and $2 30 yellow dip, and $1 30 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 30 bbls. Market steady. Sales of 30 bbls. at $1 75 per bbl.

COTTON—Receipts — bales. Market dull and lower to sell. The following are the official nominal quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal
Good Ordinary	12½ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling,	13¾ " "
Middling,	14⅛@14¼ " "
Good Middling	14⅜@14¾ " "

JUNE, 1ST.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 106 casks. Sales of 200 casks, at 31 cents. per gallon for Southern packages. Market strong.

ROSIN—Receipts 866 bbls. Strained rosin quiet at $1 50. Sales of 700 bbls strained at $1 50, and 89 do Pale and Extra Pale at $5 50 to $5 75 ₱ bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 172 bbls. Sales of 172 bbls at $4 35 for Virgin, $2 30 yellow dip and $1 30 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 30 bbls. Sales of 30 bbls. at $1 75 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 5 bales. Market dull and lower to sell. The following are the official nominal quotations:

Ordinary,	Nominal
Good Ordinary	12½ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling,	13¾ " "
Middling,	14⅛@14¼ " "
Good Middling	14⅜@14¾ " "

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port Wilmington N. C., as taken to-day June 28, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales	682	
" afloat,	41	—723
Spirits Turpt, in yard cks.	2,945	
" "	1,991	— 4,936
Rosin in yard, bbls.	32,061	
" afloat,	6,110	—38,171
Crude Turpt. in yard, bbls	960	
" afloat,	25	—995
Tar in yard, bbls,	1,195	
" afloat,	10	— 1,205

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending June 28, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	—	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	2,629	casks
Rosin,	10,183	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	—	casks
Tar,	—	bbls

EXPORTS.

Cotton,	—	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	1,375	casks
Rosin,	10,183	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	—	casks
Tar,	—	bbls

Port of Wilmington, July, 2d.

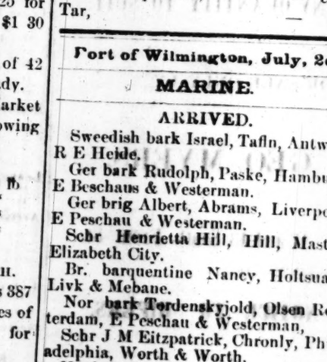
MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Swedish bark Israel, Taflin, Antwerp R E Heide.
Ger bark Rudolph, Paske, Hamburg, E Beschaus & Westerman.
Ger brig Albert, Abrams, Liverpool, E Peschau & Westerman.
Schr Henrietta Hill, Hill, Master, Elizabeth City.
Br. barquentine Nancy, Holtsuaw, Livk & Mebane.
Nor bark Tordenskyjold, Olsen Rotterdam, E Peschau & Westerman,
Schr J M Eitzpatrick, Chronly, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.
Nor brig Rena, Larsen, Bremerhaven, R E Heide.
Ger bark Augute, Lieckfeldpt, Bristol. E Paschau & Westerman.
Nor bark Frank, Peterson, New York, DeRosset & Co.
Ger Barque Wega, Gerth, Hamburg, E Peschau & Westermann.
Br Barque Gladstone, Kenealy, Matanzas. Master.
Ger bark Mynheer, Tesnow, Bremen, E. Peschau & Westermann.
Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

CLEARED.

Ger Barque Louise, Bahlrus, Liverpool, DeRosset & Co,
Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.
Ger brig Atlantic, Harder, London, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Br brig Magdaleuse, Rouse, Liverpool. Williams & urchison.
Ger bark Meerkonig, Carstens, London, Wiltiams & Murchison.
Nor bark St. Olaf, Hassell, Liverpoll, Alex Sprunt & Son.
Schr Mary E VanCleaf, Thorndyke, Boston, G G Barker & Co.
Br Brig Little Fury Mundy, Liverpool, G G Barker & Co.



D. L. RUSSELL,
Attorney at Law.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at residence, corner of Second and Dock Streets.
mar28-y

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	
BAGGING—Gunny	14½@	15
Double Anchor	00 @	00
Double Anchor "A"	00 @	00
Standard Domestic	00 @	15
BACON—North Carolina,		
Hams, ₱ lb	16 @	17
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10 @	12
Sides, ₱ lb	12 @	13
Western Smoked—		
Hams,	00 @	18
Sides ₱ lb	15½@	15½
Shoulders	11½@	12¼
Dry Salted—		
Sides ₱ lb	14½@	15
Shoulders ₱ lb	10½@	11
BEEF—On the hoof	6 @	8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,		
Second Hand, each	2 50 @	3 00
New York, each	3 00 @	
New City, each	2 58 @	2 75
BEESWAX—₱ lb	27 @	
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	8 00 @	10 00
Northern	00 @	14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, lb	20 @	30
Northern, ₱ lb	33 @	40
Tallow, ₱ lb	00 @	42
Adamantine, ₱ lb	15 @	20
CHEESE—Northern Factory, ₱ lb	@	
Dairy' cream, ₱ lb	15 @	18
State, ₱ lb	13 @	
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb	32 @	35
Rio ₱ lb	23 @	25
Laguara, ₱ lb	25 @	27
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	1 25 @	0 00
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	8 @	
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 yd	10 @	11
Yarn, ₱ bunch	1 25 @	
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	16 00 @	20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl	9 50 @	
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl	13 50 @	
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	7 50 @	
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl	11 00 @	11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl	5 00 @	0 00
N C Herring, ₱ bbl	6 00 @	8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ bbl	7½@	0
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl	5 50 @	6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl	6 25 @	7 00
Extra do. " ₱ bbl	6 25 @	7 50
Family " ₱ bbl	7 25 @	9 75
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl	8 50 @	9 00
" Extra ₱ bbl	9 50 @	9 50
" Family ₱ bbl	10 00 @	10 50
" Ex Family ₱ bbl	12 50 @	00 00
FERTILIZERS—		
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs	80 00 @	00 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "	00 00 @	60 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "	50 00 @	65 00
Ground Bone, " "	00 00 @	00 00
Bone Meal " "	00 00 @	45 00
Flour, " "	00 00 @	57 00
Navassa Guano, " "	55 00 @	65 00
Complete Manure " "	65 00 @	67 00
Whann's Phosphate " "	00 00 @	70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00 @	70 00
Berger&Bruiz's Ishos. "	60 00 @	00 00
Phœnix "	00 @	00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., Indisputated Guano	00 @	00
GLUE—₱ lb	15 @	22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₱ 56 lbs	1 16 @	1 20
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs	00 @	00
Corn, yel., ₱ bushel	1 15 @	0 00
Oats, ₱ bushel	80 @	
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel	1 25 @	
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	07 @	8
Dry, ₱ lb	12½@	14
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs	1 45 @	1 50
North River, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20 @	1 25
HOOP IRON—₱ ton	112 0 @	117 00
LARD—Northern ₱ lb	16 @	17
North Carolina ₱ lb	00 @	00
LIME—₱ bbl	1 55 @	
LUMBER—City steam sawed—		
Ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft	21 00 @	27 00
Rough edge plank, ₱ M ft	22 00 @	25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft	20 00 @	24 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	30 00 @	35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft	15 00 @	23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal	00 @	48
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal	46 @	52
Sugar house, hhds, ₱ gal	36 @	
" bbls ₱ gal	40 @	00
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @	80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₱ keg	4 75 @	5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal	18 @	00
Lard, ₱ gal	1 10 @	1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal	1 00 @	1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal	30 @	40
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	1 50 @	2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush	80 @	1 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl	3 25 @	3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	00 00 @	25 50
Thin, ₱ bbl	00 00 @	00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	00 00 @	00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	00 00 @	00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb	0 @	8
East India, ₱ lb	00 @	00
Rough, ₱ bushel	1 20 @	1 30
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb	2½@	00
City ₱ lb	3½@	3
ROPE	6 @	23
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel	75 @	00
Liverpool, ₱ sack	1 20 @	0 00
American, ₱ sack	1 25 @	
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb	9½@	10
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	10½@	00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb	12 @	00
B— " ₱ lb	11 @	
C— " ₱ lb	11 @	
Ex C— ₱ lb	11 @	
Crushed ₱ lb	11½@	
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb	10½@	12½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M	4 00 @	6 00
Common, ₱ M	2 50 @	3 00
Cypress saps ₱ M	6 50 @	
Cypress hearts, ₱ M	9 50 @	
STAVES—W O bbl. ₱ M	20 00 @	25 00
R O bhd, ₱ E	00 00 @	00 00
Cypress, ₱ M	18 00 @	00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb	8 @	
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M	17 00 @	00 00
Mill prime, ₱ M	13 00 @	14 00
Mill, fair ₱ M	8 50 @	10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M	4 00 @	6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal	1 00 @	5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal	1 75 @	2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb	20 @	
Unwashed, ₱ lb	35 @	40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 45@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 35	0 00@ 0 35
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 55
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
To PHILADELPHIA	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 50
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 80
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
To BALTIMORE	0 0 @10 00	7 00@ 8 00
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 75
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 45
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
To BOSTON	0 00@ 0 00	6 50@ 00
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 00
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 70
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	2 50@ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 11 50

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 16.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities		½ % disc'
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities		1½@2 % colle

Bank of New Hanover Stock	Par	Val	Selling
First National Bank	25		29
Wilmington Building Stock	100		100
Mechanics "	100		94
Navassa Guano Co "	00		91
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	00		130
Do Funding 1866	21		
Do 1868	15		
Do New	14		
Do Special Tax	12		
Do to N C Railroad	85		
W A W R R Bonds 7 pc Gold Int	62		
C C R R Bonds, 6 p c	00		
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 pc	70		
" " 7 pc	85		
" " old 6 pc	65		
" " new 6 pc (Gold Int)	90		
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years) 6 pc (Gold Int)	90		
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)	70		
N C R R " " 100)	00		
C C Railroad " " 100)	55		
W C L Co " " 100)	81		
W & S R R " " 100)	70		
	35		

PLANTATION FOR SALE.—Seven hundred acres of wood land. A three horse farm all ready for cultivation, with three miles front on Town Creek, and 8 feet of water to landing. Dwelling house and out houses all in good repair, location healthy. Apply to Crouly & Morris. 4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE,

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES,

MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

THE REVISED STATUTES of the U. S. Sections 3232, 3257, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a Stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	$ 5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or Firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to O. H. Blecker, Collector of Internal Revenue at Fayetteville, and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and

WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., February 1st, 1875.
apr 30-5t

The Post

18

STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER,

Devoted to

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party,

In accordance with the

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not as to Party,

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered her enemy.

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News.

Great pains will be taken to give

A Correct Statement of the Market in Naval Stores, Cotton and Produce of Every Description;
Also, a correct

Commercial and Marine Report.

Communications on manufacturing will be published.

All Communications to be addressed to the Post. WILMINGTON, N. C.

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GO TO

ALLEN'S and look at his NEW SILVER WARE, just received. may 28-tf

BROCKS' EXCHANGE,
No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,
1 Door South of Purcell House.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Brilliard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

W. H. GERKEN,
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PLANTS
SEEDS AND BULBS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE respectfully notified that my

GARDEN
AND
GREEN HOUSE

on Sixth, between Princess and Chestnut streets are now stocked with an elegant variety of

PLANTS

of all kinds, which I offer at very low prices. A call and an examination is respectfully solicited.

GEO. P. LAMB,
apr 30—tf Florist.

FOR THE INFORMATION
—OF THE—
PUBLIC.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
April 14th, 1875.

IN ORDER to enable me to cleanse the city thoroughly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into four(4) Health Districts, with a health officer assigned to duty in each.

THE FIRST DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE SECOND DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer C. C. Taylor, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and West of Fifth streets.

THE THIRD DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer A. J. Denton, embraces that portion of the city south of Market and east of Fifth Streets.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Walcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Streets.

The Health Officers may be designated by the yellow rosette, and they are instructed to inspect and report all uncleanliness to my Office.

It is hoped that the Citizens generally will co-operate with me in this important work, and begin the needed cleaning without further delay.

Any person requiring the service of a Scavanger may report the fact to the Health Officer of the Division in which the work is to be done, or at my office, and the matter shall have the promptest attention.

Trusting no further appeal to our good Citizens may be required, and that our City shall be a model in neatness during the coming Summer,

I am, very respectfully,
J. H. ROBINSON,
[April 15-tf City Marshal.

Quarantine Notice.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, all vessels from Ports South of Cape Fear, will come to at the Visiting Station near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the

Quarantine Physician.

All vessels from Port where Yellow Fever or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and prolonged quarantine.

All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during the voyage, are required to come to at the station for inspection, without regard to the port from whence they came. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.

Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry, relative to vessel, crew, &c, and if not sat